

# BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

VOLUME I

NO. 14

ARMY  
MEDICAL

OCT 15 1945



23 NOVEMBER

1944



The CHAPEL, Brooke General Hospital

—Official U. S. Army  
Photo by Wingate

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

## BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

AN ARMY SERVICE FORCES INSTALLATION

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

# BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

AUTHORIZED BY  
**BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. C. BEACH**  
COMMANDING  
**BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL**

Vol. 1, No. 14

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(Official United States Army Photos)

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The Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast, compiled and edited in the Public Relations Office, is published expressly for the patients, military and civilian personnel of Brooke General Hospital.

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**THE  
CHAPEL**
**RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES****CATHOLIC MASS:**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Sunday, Chapel                         | 8:00 a. m.  |
| Sunday, Red Cross Bldg. "old" hospital | 10:15 a. m. |
| Confessions before Mass                |             |

**PROTESTANT SERVICES:**

**NEW HOSPITAL CHAPEL:**  
 Sunday School, Young People 9:00 a. m.  
 Sunday Morning Worship 10:00 a. m.  
 Sunday Vespers 7:30 p.m.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| RED CROSS AUDITORIUM "NEW" HOSPITAL:<br>Sunday School, Children | 10:00 a. m. |
| "OLD" HOSPITAL RED CROSS BUILDING:<br>Sunday Morning Worship    | 9:00 a. m.  |
| Sunday Vespers  | 5:30 p. m.  |
| Wednesday Vespers   | 5:30 p. m.  |
| <b>ASSEMBLY HALL, M.D.E.T.S.:</b>                               |             |
| Sunday  | 11:00 a. m. |

**LET US BE THANKFUL . . .**

November 23rd, 1944 has been designated by the President of the United States as Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving is one of the most significant days of the entire year. Its origin, as we now observe it, began in the earlier days of our country when our Plymouth forefathers, following the reaping of an excellent crop, felt that they should, as an open thanks to God, set aside a day of special Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving was then commemorated with religious services in the Church and through the years these services have been held in recognition of God's Blessings to humanity and as special Thanks to Him for all the good things we enjoy in life.

There has never been a time in all history when Thanksgiving Day has meant more to we Americans than it does today. During the past year, countless victories have come to the Allied Forces and there is much encouragement in the belief that even greater victories will be ours before another year has passed.

There lies in the hearts of Americans today a Hope that is greater in its extent than ever before. One of the most encouraging signs of this Hope is the spiritual feeling in evidence not only in congregations but in our conversations daily, as we meet and talk with acquaintances. Our denominations are out of debt, the crowds worshipping in our churches continue to grow, and one of the greatest programs for Missions ever planned before is now being executed by all religious denominations.

And, also when we come to our homes, we have much to be grateful for to Almighty God.

As Thanksgiving nears, we should approach it with a spirit of reverence and with a heart full of thankfulness, not only for what we have but for the prospects of our future.

**OLLIE G. MATTHEWS,**  
Brooke's Chaplain

# Your Country Is STILL AT WAR...Are You?

YOU  
are only  
asked  
to LOAN  
your money

LEND  
over here  
till it's over  
over  
there!

Many  
of our  
fighting  
men have  
already given  
their  
LIVES

DO  
YOUR PART  
for  
Victory  
and  
Future  
Security



As we move closer to Victory, you probably will say to yourself "What's the big idea of asking for all this additional money NOW? Isn't the war almost over?"

**NO! DEFINITELY IT IS NOT!** Of course, for many months now you've heard mostly about the war with Germany, where our greatest effort was concentrated, and it's natural you would have the idea that the War's practically over.

But make no mistake . . . nothing could be farther from the truth. The Japanese war is a tremendous undertaking, and Victory will come high.

Everything costs more in the Pacific War. Take transport costs for instance. Because of the longer distances, the same amount of freight costs 25 percent more

when shipped to the South Pacific than to Europe. And it takes twice as many cargo ships in the Pacific to support a task force of a given size since turn-around time is twice as great!

We need more planes and tanks and ships and oil, more B-29 Superfortresses that cost \$600,000 each, more P-47 Thunderbolts that cost \$50,000 each, more M-4 Tanks with bulldozer blades, that cost \$67,417 each, more amphibious tanks, more aircraft carriers, more supply ships, more gasoline and oil than it took for the invasion of Europe!

We will need more battalion aid stations, more clearing stations, more evacuation hospitals, more convalescent hospitals

(Continued on Page 4)

## 6TH WAR LOAN DRIVE ON

(Continued from Page 3)

tals and more hospital ships to take care of the sick and wounded.

And if we're to win the peace as well as the war, the cost-of-living must be kept down, and the purchasing power of money preserved. Besides War Bonds mean future security for you. There isn't a safer or better investment in the world today than your War Bonds.

Let all Americans do their part—for their own sake, for their country's sake!

The following named officers are designated as War Bond soliciting officers for the activities indicated, in connection with this drive:

**Maj. Maidie E. Tilley, ANC,** Nurses' Quarters  
**2d Lt. Fred A. Leisering, MAC,** New Hospital

**2d Lt. Lewis I. Post, MAC** Mess Office  
**1st Lt. Rex L. Haase, QMC** Garage  
**1st Lt. Aloys J. Green, MAC** Service School  
**2d Lt. Clarence N. Lawson, MAC,** Detachment

**2d Lt. August W. Schara, MAC,** Annex I and II  
**1st Lt. Edgar A. Rogers, MAC** Annex IV  
**2d Lt. Leo S. Garcia, MAC** Annex IV  
**2d Lt. Robert J. McGigue, MAC** Old Hospital

**1st Lt. Helen M. G. Barr, WAC**, Old Hospital  
**2d Lt. Ellison S. Kaufman, MAC** Annex III  
**Miss Verna E. Due, director** Red Cross

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO PATIENTS:

Remember—even though you might have already done your part towards winning the war—if you feel you'd still like to help speed the day of Victory by buying another War Bond, contact your nurse or ward officer and arrangements will be made to have someone from the War Bond office get in touch with you.

### ABOUT CHAPLAIN OLLIE G. MATTHEWS

(Picture on Page 5)

If you have heard a cheery greeting, and have seen a smiling countenance, you can be quite sure it's Chaplain Ollie G. Matthews. You will recognize the cross on his collar, a symbol of the Chaplains' Corps. And a second glance will reveal that he is a major in rank.

You might notice that he is making his rounds at any hour of the 24-hour period. (He wishes that the days would be extended to 26 hours or more, so he could spend more time with the patients.)

It is a certainty that you will always receive a kind word, and a friendly smile

when asking for help, or when just carrying on a conversation.

Here is a word of warning: Never, never bring up the subject of "which is the best state in the Union?" Chaplain Matthews will vow that Arkansas is completely civilized—and is by far the best state of the 48.

It is to be stated, however, that he put on his shoes, went to William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., to be educated for the ministry, and promptly began his work in Oklahoma.

Later he completed his education at the Southern Baptist Seminary in Fort Worth, Tex. Failing to recognize the advantages of a foreign country, he immediately went back to the "Sooner" State.

Uncle Sam became involved in a conflict, so Chaplain Matthews packed his uniform and reserve commission, and reported to the reception center at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

After tours of duty at the reception center and Camp Barkeley, the chaplain was stationed at the Brooke General Hospital where his wit, good humor and willingness to help everybody possible, quickly earned him the title of "A Swell Chaplain."

Regardless of the hour when the chaplain is called for seriously ill cases, he cheerfully crawls out of a warm bed, dresses and quickly drives to the hospital. Not many people would stay in a good humor after having their sleep disturbed several times a night. Perhaps not everyone would go back to bed with a satisfied feeling that a greatly needed service has been rendered. It is to be understood that these calls are in addition to the regular office hours.

You will always find a welcome at the chapel. The staff is there to help in all problems, prepared to advise when the solution is out of the sphere of the concerned.

Rest assured that Chaplain Matthews will always preach a Biblical sermon, and will leave many good thoughts for you to digest.

—Sergeant C. J. Robinson.

### CORRECTION!

In the past two issues of the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast, credit has erroneously been given to Pvt. Stanley Lewis, DMD of the Reconditioning Unit, Annex IV, for some clever cartoons. Pvt. Stanley Lewis, though he admits he also is a cartoonist, insists that credit should go to the proper artist.

A thousand pardons to LOWERY, whoever LOWERY is . . . and we'd like some more of his work for publication in the B.B.B.

The Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast.



—Official U. S. Army Photo.

*Major Ollie G. Matthews*

**CHIEF CHAPLAIN  
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL**

(Story on Page 4)

# "A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network  
from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas

Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p.m.

(The second battle of the Philippine Sea is the most important naval engagement of World War II. I believe that a knowledge of it will be desired by many, and for that reason present my broadcast of November 8 in this issue of the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast.)

## SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA

About 100 Japanese fleet pilots of carrier-based planes flew to Manila for a night's celebration, overslept the following morning, and brought about the loss of the second battle of the Philippine Sea by the Japanese. That was a conclusion I reached last week from a study of excerpts from Navy communiques, but it was only after receiving and studying the complete and final communique of 1100 words that my conclusions were confirmed.

The Navy Department communique said that Japanese carrier aircraft "which had refueled ashore in the Philippines, flew out to join their ships which already had met disaster." The communique did not give any explanation or implication of the reason for the carrier aircraft personnel going ashore. Having landed on Luzon's airfields however, the planes did not refuel.

There was no possible mission being performed by these pilots, whom I estimate at about 100 in number. They constituted the greater part of all the pilots from a powerful carrier task force of 17 warships, that were making a fast run from the waters between Formosa and Japan, to join two other task forces then operating near Samar and Leyte. A few reconnaissance planes from the carriers, together with other planes based on Luzon, were all that would be needed to give the admiral commanding this task force exact information as to the presence of an American fleet.

No American fleet was anywhere near when on the afternoon or evening of October 23 about 100 planes, almost the full complement, took off from four carriers. On what mission? It was not to fight U.S. carrier-borne airforces, for at the time there were no American warships within 500 miles. It was not to attack our land-based planes, for the airstrips on Leyte and Samar Islands in the Philippines held by General MacArthur's men were 600

miles away. It was not to aid Japanese ground-based planes for a few hours in the defense of Manila harbor, should it be attacked by American aircraft during the visiting pilots' brief stay in the Manila area. The Japanese army and navy don't like each other well enough for such co-operation. Nor was the jaunt made for the purpose of refueling. A trip from the carriers while still north of Luzon to Manila, then back to the carriers after the fleet had reached a position east of Luzon, involved 500 miles of travel—far enough to use up the fuel load of every plane. And finally, it was inconceivable that all those combat planes were in search of targets, none having been reported by the reconnaissance planes assigned for search purposes. As a matter of fact there was no U.S. task force thereabout.

In abandoning their own task force of 17 warships for a night's pleasure ashore, the Japanese pilots were guilty of the grossest indifference to duty. The admiral who permitted the abandonment will consider himself unworthy of the honorable military suicide death by hari-kiri. The Tokyo radio said that some Japanese admirals and air-generals in the Philippine area have been relieved.

The enemy task force was not left altogether without eyes, but it was left completely without adequate defense should an American task force attack before the joy-seeking Japanese pilots returned to their carriers. Throughout the night of October 23, a concentration of several carrier task groups of the third fleet commanded by Admiral Halsey, was steaming northward under forced draft for a dawn attack on the enemy. The Japanese "hundred" were still asleep in Manila. The fleet they should have protected met disaster. At the time, events of vast importance to our armed forces in the Philippines, both on land and sea, were in a state of delicate balance. Those events pertained to the outcome of two other sea battles raging to the south, and to the security of General MacArthur's position on the island of Leyte.

The Japanese unwise "hundred" represented a possible striking power that in recent months has become unique, in that the Imperial government has been fostering the spirit of suicide bombing attacks on

Allied warships. Warships that cannot make 25 knots an hour are somewhat like sitting ducks—casualties may become heavy because of their inability to maneuver out of danger with sufficient speed to evade attacks by dive bombers and torpedo planes. It is necessary that U. S. carriers, which operate with a fleet when an attack by Japanese aircraft is expected or possible, be limited to fleet carriers. Carriers of the fleet type have a very high speed and differ greatly from escort carriers, that have fewer planes and a speed of only 15 to 17 knots.

The U. S. Navy has 14 large fleet carriers—almost all of them new ones of the Essex class. Each carries over 80 planes and has a speed of 35 knots. There are nine fleet carriers of medium size, all new, of the Independence class, with a designed speed of over 33 knots. The semi-official publication, Jane's Fighting Ships, stated that the number of planes on the Independence class of carriers had not been reported. I believe the number is at least 60 for each carrier.

According to a statement made by the Undersecretary of the Navy on October 27, there were 65 light carriers throughout the world, that is, escort carriers of only moderate speed. Vice Admiral Kinkaid, commanding the Seventh Fleet which operates in coordination with and under General MacArthur, had some of these escort carriers in the battle off Samar. If the pilot of a Japanese dive bomber or torpedo plane attempted to crash-attack a slow-steaming escort carrier, his chance of sinking or damaging the target is greater than when he tries the same suicidal maneuver against a speedy fleet carrier.

The Tokyo radio has been endeavoring to build up the Kamikaze Corps, a group of Japanese airmen said to be dedicated to the business of crashing their planes against Allied warships, thus going "fearlessly to their death for their fatherland." In connection with the promotion propaganda, a Japanese broadcast recently told the story of a prospective air cadet who appeared for questioning before an officer at a Japanese reception center.

"How do you feel about the navy pilots who crash-attacked in the waters off the Philippines," the Tokyo radio quoted the officer as having asked the candidate.

"I am sure that I can do it," was the candidate's reply.

The officer then said, in accepting the Japanese youth as an air cadet:

"Well, when the time comes, do your best."

Japanese girls have asked that they be permitted to join the Kamikaze Corps.

The second battle of the Philippine Sea was the unexpected and violent culmination of a series of uninterrupted combat

events on the part of the U. S. Third and Seventh Fleets, which began with the bombardment of Marcus Island on October 8. After that, warfare in the Pacific immediately flared into a lurid blaze. On October 9 the aircraft of Halsey's fleet attacked the Ryukyu Islands, lying between Japan and Formosa; on the 10th the aircraft hit installations on Luzon Island. That night Halsey's entire task force made a high speed run for the coast of Formosa. There were more than 13 carriers in the fleet, probably not one an escort carrier as may be judged by the speed made.

On October 11 strong formations of Halsey's carrier planes swept to within 100 miles of the China coast and destroyed 221 Japanese planes, sank or damaged ships and bombed the island of Formosa. The day following, the Halsey-Mitscher team attacked Formosa again, destroying 175 more Japanese planes and sinking or damaging 62 big and little ships and craft. By that time the Japanese were worked up to a spirit of angry and vicious retaliation. That night their bombers were all around the ships of the Third Fleet, probing in the darkness for a crack at the carrier forces.

On the 13th Halsey's aircraft hit Formosa for the third successive day and in addition raided Northern Luzon. The devastating attacks throughout the Philippines by the airforces of the Third and Seventh Fleets continued with but little interruption until October 19, when General MacArthur landed on the island of Leyte.

The Japanese are fighting desperately for the retention of the Philippines. When they recently threw more than one-half their Naval strength into what became the second battle of the Philippine Sea, that fatal operation evidenced a resigned indifference as to the outcome. It was on October 21 that U. S. submarines discovered powerful Japanese naval forces west of the Philippines, emerging from the Singapore area. That day and the next our submarines sank two heavy cruisers and severely damaged a third. The Japanese warships continued to plow their way toward Leyte. Their purpose was to enter Leyte Gulf and bombard MacArthur's shipping, thereby dooming to destruction Krueger's Sixth Army on Leyte. Not a single one of these Japanese warships was a carrier. The enemy depended upon land-based Japanese planes to protect their fleet within the waters of the Philippines.

On October 23 searching planes from U. S. carriers discovered two strong Japanese naval forces moving eastward. Photographs showed that the task force that passed through the Sibuyan Sea included five battleships, eight cruisers and 13 destroyers. That was indeed a powerful enemy fleet, but it was considerably weakened

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# The Out-Patient Service

## BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

**L**IUTENANT Colonel Philip E. Haynes, MC, AUS, Chief of the Out-Patient Service, Brooke General Hospital, was born in Howell, Kentucky, February 17, 1891. He is the son of Dr. Wm. Haynes, Jr. and Mary (Meacham) Haynes. Colonel Haynes is a member of a large family of doctors, his father having practiced medicine for many years in Kentucky and his grandfather, Dr. William A. Haynes, Sr., having practiced medicine during the days of the Civil War in Palmyra, Tennessee.

Colonel Haynes received his education at Howell High School, Howell, Kentucky; Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky, where he received his A.B. Degree in 1912. In 1916, he received his M.D. Degree from the University of Michigan. During College years, he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon General Fraternity and Pi Upsilon Rho Medical Fraternity.

Colonel Haynes served on the Surgical Staff of the University of Michigan from 1916 to 1918 and practiced general medicine and surgery at Hopkinsville, Kentucky from 1918 until he entered the service in December, 1940.

He was in command of the Medical Detachment, 123rd Cavalry, Kentucky National Guard from April 15, 1922 to December 16, 1940. Colonel Haynes held a reserve commission in the Medical Corps from 1922 to 1937.

In December, 1940, Colonel Haynes came into the service with the rank of Major, in the National Guard, and was stationed at Camp Hulen with the 106th Anti-Aircraft Battalion for approximately sixteen months. He was promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel on 17 December 1942.

On April 25, 1942, Colonel Haynes was assigned to Brooke General Hospital and made Chief of the Out-Patient Service in January, 1943.

Colonel Haynes is a member of the American Medical Association, Kentucky State Medical Association, and the Christian County, Kentucky Medical Society.

The Out-Patient Service at Brooke General Hospital extends medical service to officers, members of the Army Nurse Corps, members of the Women's Army Corps, enlisted personnel, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, all allied army personnel training in the United States, and prisoners of war. Dependents of active army personnel, retired army per-

sonnel and their dependents, and civilian employees injured in line of duty who are eligible for treatment under the United States Employees' Compensation Commission Act of 1916, are also extended medical care in the Out-Patient Service. During the present emergency, treatment of dependents of active and retired army personnel is restricted to wives and minor children only.

Due to the great increase in the number of patients coming through the Out-Patient Service since the beginning of the war, it was necessary to open a second Out-Patient Service located in Annex II, Brooke General Hospital, and this clinic has jurisdiction over all enlisted personnel, including members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and all allied army personnel training in the United States, as well as prisoners of war.

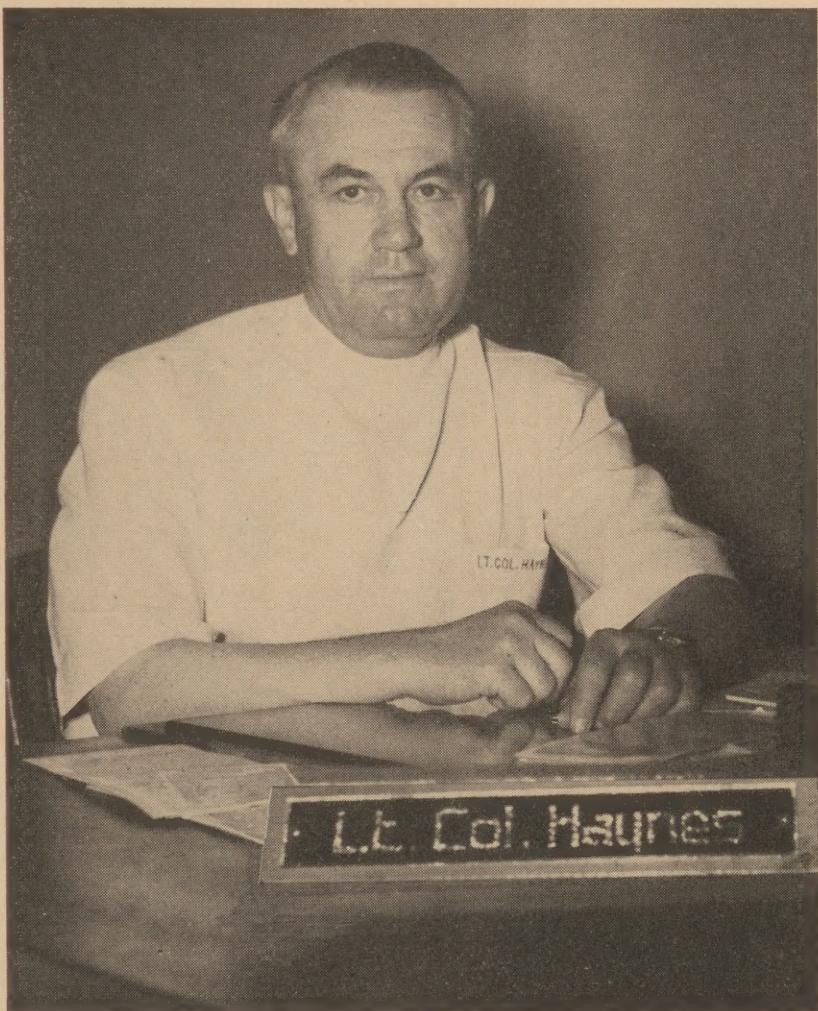
Assisting Colonel Haynes in the Out Patient Service are Major Wallace Morton, in charge of the Allergy Section; Major D. H. Loving, in charge of general practice Section; Captain Hugh B. O'Neil, in charge of Internal Medicine Section, Captain R. K. Updegraff, in charge of the Examining Board Section and Captain S. W. Kellam, visiting surgeon.

Working in cooperation with Colonel Haynes is the Out-Patient Service of Annex II, whose chief is Lieutenant Colonel Edward M. Sirlin. All children's cases coming through the Out-Patient Service are referred to Major James B. Snow, Chief of the Pediatric Section. (Stories on these last two sections will appear separately in later issues of the hospital publication.)

The Out-Patient Service acts as a clearing house for all patients eligible for treatment at this Hospital and has charge of all admissions to the hospital except active duty patients admitted direct through medical dispensaries or by direct transfer from other government installations. An average of 12,000 patients a month are diagnosed and treated in this clinic, or referred on consultation for treatment to the proper service indicated following diagnosis, or for further diagnosis.

The Clinic hours for Out-Patient Service are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., and after hours there is an Emergency Medical Officer on duty at the main hospital Out-Patient Service for the care of emergency cases on all types of patients between the

(Continued on Page 14)



*Lieutenant Colonel Philip E. Haynes*

**CHIEF OF THE OUT-PATIENT SERVICE**

**BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL**

(Story on Page 8)



Major Wallace Morton, MC, AUS, was born 26 June 1909, at Armstrong Creek, Wisconsin, the son of Otto E. and Hermina (Holtz) Morton. Major Morton graduated from Racine High School and took his undergraduate work at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He graduated from Marquette University School of Medicine, finishing his medical training in 1934.

At the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, during 1934 and 1935, Major Morton served his internship. He was house physician, resident in general medicine, neurology, cardiology and tuberculosis, and finally Associate Staff Physician in Allergy, leaving Henry Ford Hospital after approximately five and one half years training.

Major Morton entered private practice in the fall of 1939 in Toledo, Ohio, specializing in allergy and internal medicine. He was on the Junior Staff of the Toledo Hospital and teaching staff of the Lucas County Hospital. Giving up private practice, Major Morton reported to active duty as a captain on August 29th, 1942. He was assigned to Brooke General Hospital on 4 September, 1942 and put in charge of the Allergy



**MAJOR WALLACE MORTON**  
Allergy Section

Clinic. He received his majority on 21 August 1944.

Major Morton is a member of the Toledo Academy of Medicine; Ohio State Medical Society; Fellow American Medical Association; the Michigan Allergy Society; Fellow American College of Allergists and Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.



**MAJOR DAN H. LOVING,**  
General Practice



Major Dan H. Loving, MC, AUS, was born at Sherman, Texas in 1904. He received his Doctor of Medicine degree at the University of Texas in 1929 and served his internship at San Francisco Hospital.

Major Loving practiced medicine at Amarillo, Texas, from 1930 to 1940 when he entered the service from the National Guard and was assigned to duty with the 36th Division at Camp Bowie, Texas. Here he remained until 1942.

During 1942 to 1944 Major Loving served with Selective Service Headquarters in Austin, Texas, until he reported to Brooke General Hospital 28 August, 1944.





Captain Hugh B. O'Neil, MC, AUS, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1913. He attended La Salle High School in Cumberland and graduated from the University of Notre Dame and Northwestern University Medical School, receiving his M.D. Degree from Northwestern in 1937.

Capt. O'Neil interned at Passavant Memorial Hospital, Chicago, in 1938, and was Resident in Internal Medicine at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, 1939-1941. Specializing in Internal Medicine, he entered private practice in Chicago until he entered the service on active duty.

Prior to his entry into the Army, Capt. O'Neil was Clinical Assistant in the Department of Internal Medicine, Northwestern University Medical School.

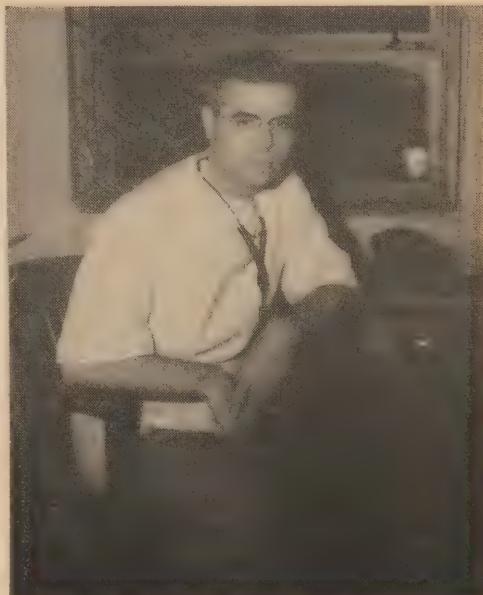
Capt. O'Neil reported to Brooke General Hospital on 20 September, 1942, as a First Lieutenant and was promoted to captain in September, 1943.

He is a Diplomate certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine; Associate Member of the American College of Physicians; State and County Medical Societies of Illinois.



Captain Ralph K. Updegraff, Jr., MC, AUS, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1909, the son of Dr. Ralph K. Updegraff and Emily (Humphrey) Updegraff.

He received his Sc.B. Degree at Kenyon



**CAPTAIN HUGH B. O'NEIL**  
Internal Medicine

College, Ohio, in 1930; his M.D. at Western Reserve University in 1933; and had post-graduate medical training at Lakeside, St. Johns and City Hospitals, all of Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. Updegraff was appointed demonstrator in internal medicine at Western Reserve University in 1937 and was later promoted to instructor in the same specialty. He was Associate Physician at Lutheran Hospital; Assisting Visiting Physician at Cleveland City Hospital; Attending Physician at Lakewood Hospital; and Junior Physician at St. Johns Hospital, all in Cleveland.

Capt. Updegraff entered private practice in 1939 at Cleveland, confining his practice to diagnosis and internal medicine. He entered the service in July, 1942 as a First Lieutenant and was stationed at Camp Polk, Louisiana.

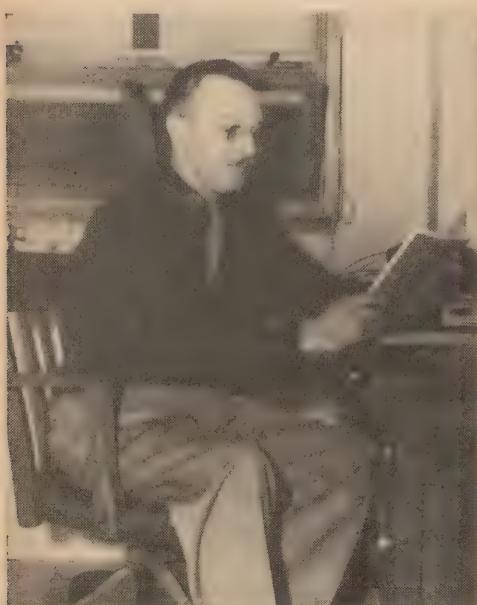
He served with the Eighth Service Command Hospital Train until he was assigned to Brooke General Hospital in January, 1943. He received his promotion to his present grade in September, 1943.

Capt. Updegraff is a member of the Cleveland Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Association; American Medical Association and Clinical Club of Cleveland, Ohio. He is certified as Specialist by the American Board of Internal Medicine. Capt. Updegraff is a member of Beta Theta Pi; and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities.



**CAPTAIN RALPH K. UPDEGRAFF JR.**  
Medical Examining Board





CAPTAIN S. W. KELLAM  
Visiting Surgeon

Capt. Seth W. Kellam, MC, AUS, was born in Dallas, Texas 13 April, 1906, the son of Reverend James J. and Sallie Gray (Cockrell) Kellam.

Capt. Kellam attended Adamson (Oak Cliff) High School in Dallas and received his M.D. Degree in 1936 from Baylor University College of Medicine, also in Dallas, Texas.

He served his internship at Tacoma General Hospital in Tacoma, Washington and went into private practice in Menard, Texas, 1938-42. He has served as Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Public Health Service during 1942-43.

Capt. Kellam entered the army on active duty 1 February 1943 as a First Lieutenant and received his promotion to Captain on 23 February 1944 at Camp Mackall, North Carolina.

Memberships include American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association.



The Desk, at the Out-Patient Service where necessary information on cases is secured and appointments given to patients awaiting consultation. Left to right are Mrs. Charlotte Campbell of San Antonio, Texas; Mercedes Buegler of Alice, Texas; Staff Sergeant Clayton M. Townsend of Middletown, Ohio; and at extreme right, Magdalene Schnupp of Nashville, Tennessee, secretary to Colonel Haynes. In background is T/4 Claudie J. Johns of Tyler, Texas.



A small section of the Out-Patient waiting room on an average day. Patients await call by appointment.



Sergeant Eldred E. Elley of San Antonio, Texas, receiving an injection of ragweed extract subcutaneously as a treatment for hay fever. All injections are given by Major Wallace Morton.



**Major A. Triplatt, U. S. Army, ret., receives a vitamin injection from Lieutenant Margaret Huth, ANC, in the Immunization injection room which comes under the jurisdiction of the Out-Patient Service. Vaccines for smallpox, tetanus, typhoid, arthritis and rabies as well as liver extract injections are also given here.**

## THE OUT-PATIENT SERVICE

(Continued from Page 8)

hours of 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. The Clinic is also open for emergencies all day on Sunday.

Also included in Out-Patient Service is the provision for all types of immunization and parenteral therapy for glandular disturbances, arthritis, etc. Approximately 1,500 injections per month are given in this clinic.

The Allergy Clinic extends its services to both in-patients and out-patients, handling a total number of consultations and treatments of approximately 3,000 per month, from this hospital, the Induction Board, surrounding stations and general hospitals not having a full time allergist. Special investigative studies are made in this clinic, such as tuberculin tests, trichophytin tests, etc. This clinic also handles dermatology cases in conjunction with the dermatologist on Ward 52-a.

The Medical Examining Board is con-

ducted through the facilities of the Out-Patient Service, and all types of physical examinations are given in this department. Approximately five hundred physical examinations per month are accomplished, some of the most common types being applicants for Officers Candidate Schools, applicants for commission in the Army of the United States, applicants for the Women's Army Corps enlistment, applicants for reclassification, and others.

The Visiting Surgeon makes house calls to patients who are too ill to be brought to the hospital for examination and treatment; also on contagious diseases and bedridden patients. After 4:30 p.m. emergency home calls are made by the Emergency Medical Officer.

In short, the Out-Patient Service of this hospital, through the courtesy of the Commanding General, furnishes practically every type of medical and surgical service to military personnel and their dependents, this work being accomplished by the ablest representatives of the medical profession.

# Brooke Inaugurates Its Own Radio Program: Fridays 9:45 P.M.

GINNY SIMMS, RADIO STAR SINGS FOR BROOKE'S PATIENTS ON ITS FIRST PROGRAM



FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CAST OF THE BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL RADIO PROGRAM go over the script prior to the initial broadcast on Friday, November 10th. Left to right they are: Sergeant C. J. Robinson Jr., noted for his fine baritone voice; Private Russ Carlyle former radio and recording artist; W. O. (j.g.) William Strickland, director of the 365th Service Force Band and Staff Sergeant Bob Wittenbeck, of Brooke's Special Service Office, in charge of the Broadcasts.



Right, Ginny Simms who was heard on Brooke's initial radio program conversing with Pfc. Toby A. Rodgers, patient at Brooke General Hospital, on his experiences overseas. Ginny Simms made personal appearances during the day preceding the program in various wards of the "new" and "old" hospital to talk to and sing for many returned veterans.





By Pvt. Carroll H. Curry



## GENERALITIES:

"Pillrollers on Parade," the latest of the monthly shows presented in honor of the graduating classes, was presented to a very appreciative audience, November 8, 1944. The various sections of the school were competing to give the funniest skit concerning the medics in particular and the army in general. From all appearances, the contest ended just about evenly. "Pillrollers on Parade" was the last show given under the sojourn of Major Dan W. Daggett as special service officer. The highlight of the "Parade" was once again Frank Wheeler's well-known Marimba Trio.

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## SCRATCHPAD NOTES

Wonder why the driver of a city wrecker slowed his vehicle down when he first saw T/4 Toro's car? . . . and did you notice that Sgt. Hilton's automobile is hand-finished? . . . which reminds one that the noisy motor of Capt. William Ball's car is a boon to the staff of the Medical Section; instead of listening for the 4:30 bell in the evening, they close the office when Capt. Ball fires up his V-8.

And then we have the various sports pools in the school. Fifteen minutes after Pvt. Sanderson won his ten bucks, he had in his possession applications for loans amounting to an aggregate sum of \$110 . . . then there's Captain Haines, who just sits back in his swivel chair and quietly

wins every pool that he has an iron in . . . his fellow officers think that he's quite a mathematician, too . . . but he doesn't see the relationship between 1:10 and 10:100.

Tops on the list of scandal is Captain Loftis' reported flight to Arkansas . . . and he says his wife believes it, too . . . and then there's Pvt. Seibert, who is anxiously awaiting another WAC show . . .

(Continued Top Page 17)



The caricaturist caricatured! Pfc. Lew Hirshman drawn by Pvt. William Lytle.



Pvts. Lytle and Curry, by Pfc. Lew Hirshman

ing like a Texan . . . which he is . . . and he is proud of the fact . . . as are all true Texans . . . Capt. Jim Kelley trying to sell a beat-up electric face mower at an exorbitant price . . . does he think he's a civilian? . . . the wide variety of cigarettes in town . . . but none we ever heard of . . . T/3 Kupferschmidt pretending to be insulted at the caricature we did of him . . . or was he pretending? . . . Pvt. Lytle rolling his own and passing around the "makin's" . . . that's the artistic touch . . . Pvt. Hamilton, of the X-ray section, making with the West Virginia hillbilly talk . . . speaking of "mountain vittles" to Lytle and yers truly, also hillbillies . . . this is the finish . . . more next time.

#### SWINGTIME FOLLIES

A variety show that is guaranteed to amuse, amaze and delight you will be on hand at the Brooke General Hospital on Nov. 24-25th. Thirteen outstanding performers, whose revue includes everything from magic to comedy—from cartoons to pantomime—from swing singing to flash dancing—make up this really super show!

The cast includes: Elinor Sherry and Three Swinghearts—singing; Harry Bardell—juggler; Tony Marks—magician; Frank Webb—cartoonist; Sally Davidson—piano leader; Chicquita—puppet act and Two Miller Sisters—tap and acrobatic dance team.

and hoping that they work up some Russian dancing . . . seems as though Seibert used to do that sort of stuff.

Observations: T/3 Grimmer using a saddle again . . . because S/Sgt. Humphries is teaching Don the intricacies of ranching . . . T/4 Baeyens learning all about rank in the army . . . Pfc. Williford spending his off-hours leaning over a hot chemistry book . . . T/5 Iverson accompanying his wife to the dental clinic . . . does he think there are wolves in this school? . . . tsk, tsk, tsk!

"Tiny" Konikow entertaining the female employees in a downtown drugstore . . . Pvt. Hoffman and wife doing the town . . . Captain Allcorn always looking like a soldier . . . you never catch him with his bars down . . . Sgt. Hilton sweeping floors . . . T/4 Buehler muttering to himself as he works . . . Cpl. "Red" Jones preserving the wave in his hair . . . you oughta see it . . . Capt. John Kelly talk-



Artist T/3 Sydney Kupferschmidt, by Pvt. C. H. Curry.

# RED CROSS ACTIVITIES AT B.G.H.



**MRS. ERNEST BROWN RETIRES AS CHAIRMAN OF RED CROSS VOLUNTEER SPECIAL SERVICES:** Mrs. Ernest Brown, a familiar figure around Brooke General Hospital, noted for her untiring efforts as chairman of the Red Cross Volunteer Special Services, pictured with her staff just before her retirement. Left to right in the picture, are: Mrs. Paul McSween, Nurses' aid chairman; Mrs. Datus Proper, staff assistant; Mrs. G. J. Robertson, Gray Lady chairman; Mrs. Vera Timpson, Canteen Chairman; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Frank Paschal Vice Chairman of Volunteer Special Services; Mrs. Thomas Mathis, Surgical Dressing chairman, and Mrs. Roland Gard, adjutant of the Motor Corps.

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### Reported by Virginia Fry Staff Recreation Worker

Recently two of Brooke's patients contributed articles for our column. Our modesty made us hesitate to turn them in for publication. We wish to state that no reward was offered and no force used in order to secure these articles. Of course, we feel very happy about them, so we've decided to let pride win over modesty this time. Here they are:

"What do you like most about the Red Cross at the "old" Brooke General Hospital? At first thought this may seem a rather easy question to cope with, but after pondering over it a while you find yourself more or less in a state of confusion. With the myriad of activities, recreation, entertainment, and services available to the patients, one would surely have to think twice or possibly three times before making a selection.

"Let's review briefly some of the attractions that this club offers. May we start with an attractive library that can furnish anything from Shakespeare up or down to "Superman." Next we may glance over to the recreation room or main auditorium. Here we may be, and often are, entertained

with movies and stage shows. Or you may prefer to challenge your friends to a tournament of checkers or chess. And, if you prefer, you may just lounge and watch the "attractive things" go by. (Wolves are perfectly free to use their own interpretation of the quoted words.)

"But, if we will consider the matter thoughtfully, we may choose ping pong (alias table tennis or "vica-versa") as being one of the most entertaining recreations. There are many things that can be said for this game, but I think its outstanding feature is the fact that it offers much needed exercise to patients who may not get it otherwise. Very few fellows here are compelled by necessity to eliminate recreation of this type from their daily activities, whereas they may be forced to refrain from the more strenuous games. By saying this, I do not intend to place ping pong in the "panty-waist" class of activities. It really has much more to offer than tiddly-winks or paper dolls. Those who have had the opportunity of observing expert players in action can appreciate this fact. Eyes that have followed the ball across the net for any length of time at all, are sure to notice the delicate sense of perception developed



**TRANSIT COMPANY EMPLOYEES ENTERTAIN PATIENTS OF THE 'OLD' HOSPITAL AT BROOKE:** Pictured at left, Mrs. Ellen Anderson, and right, Miss Nancy Coppock, both members of the San Antonio Transit Company, who are aiding Pfc. John G. Grobelny to pick his prize which he won in the Bingo Game which was part of the evening's entertainment at the party sponsored by the Transit Company recently. Later in the evening, refreshments were served to some 200 patients. Arrangements for these interesting patient-parties are made through the cooperation of the Recreation Section of the Red Cross.



in these players. He would hardly overlook the graceful and swift footwork as the contestants crossed and recrossed the board—sometimes playing close and sometimes playing far back from the table. Persons watching the ball racing back and forth across the court with lightning-speed realize that this is not a game for just anyone.

"But where does the average GI fit in? True, most fellows can't hope to become experts, but we can have a good time trying. Some appear a little clumsy but they are selecting a way to overcome that. Other guys have a habit of swatting the air, but they soon stop that when they realize it loses games.

"No, not many of us can become good players but I think that a lot of the fellows appreciate the two ping pong tables that are provided for us at our Red Cross building."

T/5 E. Taylor Duncan.

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"The Red Cross at the Old Hospital is truly the embodiment of everything that the founders of the institution intended that it should be.

"Here in this spacious building, beautifully decorated and tastefully furnished, those of us who had almost begun to believe such things had never existed, find an atmosphere of relaxation and a spirit of human warmth and friendliness, which is such a necessary and integral part of the process of rehabilitation.

"Many activities are available to the men, and all of these are used and enjoyed

to their fullest capacities. Ping pong tables and pool tables are in constant use, and each evening some particular form of entertainment is provided. Theatricals and movies provide the necessary relaxation and amusement, and the dances are looked forward to with the greatest anticipation.

"The extensive library is utilized every moment of its open hours, and reading material to suit every taste is at one's disposal.

"It's the innumerable and seemingly little services that mean so much to us who ask so many things. The recreation center is a charming and delightful place where we may come. It really is wonderful and I know we are all grateful to those who make it possible for us to have and enjoy it."

T/Sgt. Alexander W. Hamilton.

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By Marie Liesch  
Staff Recreation Worker

"Pick the Winners" has been arousing a great deal of interest in the football games being played throughout the country each week. Bed patients are provided weekly with mimeographed lists of scheduled football games from which they select the winning teams. A prize is given to the patient who selects the greatest number of winners.

Pvt. Ludwig of the "old hospital" was the first winner selecting all the winning teams the week-end of October 28th.

(More Red Cross News on Page 22)

# Motor Mechanics School at Brooke General Hospital's Reconditioning Unit



Mechanical training such as is available in the Reconditioning Unit at Brooke, provides a background for the co-ordination of mind and hand in developing physical fitness and a healthy mental attitude toward life. In the photograph, left to right, are: Pvt. Willis H. Dodson of Newark, Ohio; Pvt. Floyd Pierce of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Pvt. Arthur Mayfield of Shady Point, Okla., and T/4 Francis Ladet of Raceland, Louisiana.



The Educational Reconditioning Department at the Reconditioning Unit, Annex IV, of Brooke General Hospital, has recently opened a motor mechanics' shop for the benefit of convalescents. Men who are mechanically minded or who wish to learn some of the mysteries of what makes an automobile run, have an opportunity to enroll in the motor mechanics' school.

A large room in the unit has been fully equipped with motors, parts, tools and educational charts, all of which are used by competent instructors as a means of teaching mechanical technique.

The motor mechanics' school is one of the several opportunities afforded patients of the Reconditioning Unit at Brooke General Hospital under the Voluntary Educational Activities program. It is the aim of the department to provide the soldier with educational opportunities in the field of his choice. Such opportunities provide not only diversionary activities but also instill confidence, develop creative skills and orient the soldier-patient in his opportunity and responsibility as a soldier of the Army and a citizen of a democracy.

**Pictured at right, are:**

Pfc. James M. Holcomb of The Grove, Texas; Sgt. Adrin Tipps of Grand Salina, Texas; Pvt. Murray Clark of Houston, Texas; Pvt. Floyd Pierce of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Pvt. Arthur Mayfield of Shady Point, Okla.; Sgt. Glenn Stanley of San Antonio; Pvt. Raymond Costella of San Antonio; Cpl. Donald Baker of Muncy, Penna.; Pfc. Leonard Crain of Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Mark Mills of New Berry, Mich.; and Pfc. Harold Chase of Norwalk, Connecticut.



## "A WAR EXPERT VIEWS THE NEWS"

(Continued from Page 7)

from lack of carriers and planes. Discovery was made of a smaller fleet, likewise without carriers, in the Sulu Sea, consisting of two battleships, four cruisers and seven or eight destroyers. Admiral Mitscher's carriers, of the Third Fleet launched torpedo planes, dive bombers and fighters to attack. United States warships closed in to bombardment range. In the ensuing battle every Japanese ship was finally sunk or damaged.

Meanwhile, to the eastward of the central Philippines, enemy land-based aircraft attacked the carriers of both the Third and Seventh Fleets. In the aerial war 150 planes were shot down. It was during this phase of the operations that the U. S. carrier Princeton was hit by a bomb. Her magazine blew up and she had to be sunk by our own gunfire.

Here is where the infamous "hundred" came into the picture. In the afternoon of October 23rd, while the double sea battle was raging north of Samar and south of Leyte, a land-based navy search plane discovered a powerful Japanese carrier task force approximately 200 miles off Cape Engano, on the northern tip of Luzon, heading south. The fleet consisted of two battleships, four carriers, five cruisers and six destroyers—17 warships in all.

To meet this new and serious threat several of the carrier task groups of the Third Fleet were concentrated, and Halsey started north at high speed for a dawn attack. Bear in mind that in the afternoon the Japanese fleet was 200 miles off the tip of Samar. About 650 miles separated the two fleets. Admiral Halsey could figure that the two fleets, each steaming at about 25 knots, would come together at dawn.

The Navy Department communique related that Halsey "caught the enemy so completely by surprise on the morning of October 24th that there was no effective air opposition. Later in the forenoon, enemy carrier aircraft which had been refueled ashore in the Philippines, flew out to join their ships which already had met disaster. The enemy planes arrived too late to get into the fight and 21 were shot down by our combat patrols."

All 17 ships of this northern Japanese ships were sunk or damaged. Not one of the ships of the Third Fleet was damaged in this action. Before all the disabled Japanese ships could be tracked down and destroyed, the engagement was broken off to proceed to the assistance of the Seventh Fleet carrier escort groups under attack off Samar Island.

In these three major sea battles on October 23rd and 24th, together with the American submarine attacks on the 21st and 22nd, over 60 enemy warships were sunk or damaged. The skylarking in Manila or elsewhere on Luzon of about 100 Japanese pilots from the northern armada, had a tremendously important effect upon all three naval battles. If even one Japanese fleet had reached its common objective, the gulf of Leyte, MacArthur's penetration of the Philippines would have received a most serious setback.

The second battle of the Philippine Sea brought about a truly remarkable sequence of events, in which the U. S. naval forces were blessed with good luck, in addition to their possession of superior skill in battle. First, Halsey broke off the fight in aid of Kinkaid's fleet, to steam at full speed through the night, hoping to surprise another enemy armada at dawn. The Japanese were completely surprised, and because about 100 pilots had abandoned the fleet, it was quickly defeated. Then Halsey rushed south to the aid of Kinkaid, where the tide of battle had gone so badly against our forces, because of the greater speed and firepower of the Japanese force that had passed through the San Bernardino Strait, that two American destroyers and a destroyer escort "courageously charged the Japanese battleships and went down under the enemy's heavy shells."

## ALEC TEMPLETON TO BE HEARD NOVEMBER 25th

Alec Templeton, "the blind pianist who improvises in a manner which makes Grand Opera a delight to the ear and tickles the risibilities of G.I. Joe," will appear as guest star with the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 8:15 p.m., in Municipal Auditorium.

"The Templeton program is a special 'pop' concert which isn't included in the regular subscription series," Max Reiter, conductor, said. "On it, the popular radio star will play Cesar Franck's 'Symphonic Variations' with the orchestra and, in the second part, he will give his original improvisations of both serious and comic operettas."

Also on the program—which will be definitely in the lighter vein—are the Grand Canyon Suite by Grofe and excerpts from Carmen, Reiter stated.

As the entire house is open to popular ticket sale, the rule of "first come—first served" for reservations will apply, Reiter declared. Special rates for all enlisted servicemen of 60c will continue in effect, it was stated.

## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY NEWS

All patients of the "old" hospital are invited to visit the Occupational Therapy shop in the old Red Cross auditorium and put to good use those empty hours.

Under the Arts and Skills Program—to mention only a few—instruction is offered in making jewelry with Mrs. Welsh instructing. Clay modeling and pottery work is under the direction of Mrs. Rickard and Mrs. Brown; leather craft with Mrs. Loudon, and sketching, portrait drawing and linoleum block carving is taught by Mrs. Steinfeldt.

For patients in Annex II, clay modeling and ceramic work is taught afternoons, by Mrs. Zitzman in Shop 2B. How about it fellows? Come try your hand at one of these useful arts.

\* \* \*

A former member of the enlisted personnel of the Occupational Therapy Department, Pfc. Riefield, writes that he is now somewhere in England and is stationed at a General Hospital there, working in Occupational Therapy.

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The shop in Annex II is always open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from seven to nine.

All officers and enlisted personnel are urged to spend an evening there occasionally. Materials and instruction are available for numerous items and NOW is the time to start your Christmas cards, be they linoleum block prints, hand painted, stenciled or spatter printed! Come one, come all!

\* \* \*

We're glad to have a new volunteer in the "old" hospital shop—Mrs. Railsback, who had almost completed her professional training as an Occupational Therapist, but chose to be here near her husband. Certainly Boston's loss was our gain.

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The Occupational Therapy Department points with pride to its newly opened shop located in the N. P. Building in the "old" hospital area. It functions only for prescription cases and is under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Schlegel. With this addition, Brooke General Hospital's O. T. Shops now number SIX.

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Mrs. Edgar Tobin recently accepted the combined chairmanship of the Arts and Skills Program and the Arts and Crafts Work. Everyone wishes Mrs. Tobin the best of luck and success in her new responsibility.

## RED CROSS NEWS

(Continued from Page 19)

## NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE "OLD" HOSPITAL

Reported by Pvt. Joe Fornero, Ward 37 and Submitted by Louise Milliken Red Cross Hospital Worker.

We are not used to being in the news, but we are going to try to get around more in the future, so that we can tell you ALL that is going on . . .

We want to thank the Ward 26 boys, just back from overseas, and wish them good luck and a speedy recovery . . .

Ward 36 and Ward 37 say "many thanks" to Colonel Schutz for the nice new leather chairs and new tables for the day room. They are something we WILL long remember.

To the Mess Sergeant: We hope you and the dieticians keep up the good work . . .

To a CERTAIN SERGEANT: Watch out after you get that driver's license, and see that you don't hit anyone . . .

Rain after three months of dry spell . . . now we expect to see Texas bloom.

Flash from the Sports Area: Don't you guys like football anymore? How about seeing more fellows at the games Saturday?

Come one—

Come all—

To the Red Cross Hall

Fun, shows, loafing, and—you never can tell

Give it a try . . .

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## A MOTHER'S PRAYER

A mother dreams of her soldier son  
Of deeds and valor he has done,  
She sees him as a little boy  
Remembers things he did that brought  
her joy.  
He's fighting now for a cause that is just  
And in God she places this only trust;  
If on the 'morrow one or two are dead  
"Please spare my son—take me  
instead!"

\* \* \*

## CINUANI

One lives and comes to know  
Two different things are hearst  
For to live  
A heart must beat  
To love,  
A heart must feel . . .

—Submitted by Pvt. W. J. Luck, Ward 36

## LETTER TO THE BROOKE BLUE-BONNET BROADCAST

November 4, 1944.

Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast:

In your last official publication (Vol. 1, No. 12), the front of our pretty Brooke General Hospital is depicted very accurately.

On both sides of the facade are two (2) Latin inscriptions, which I cannot translate. Inquiry of others show that they have the same difficulty.

In your next issue, may we have an accurate translation of the two Latin inscriptions?

Truly yours,  
/s/ Capt. C. A. Mietus, MC.

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Capt. C. A. Mietus, MC  
Brooke General Hospital.

Dear Captain Mietus:

Letter of November 4 noted in reference to the Latin inscriptions on the facade of the "new" hospital.

Though we do not have the exact translation of the inscriptions available, it is understood that the two inscriptions are meant to be read as one sentence: "Non sibi sed proximo salutem hominibus dando," and translated this means: "Dedicated not to us, but solely to the health of mankind."

The Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast.

### "BENNY SEZ"

There seems to be, much ado about everything for snooping around, we found out that a new request program is now under way over our hospital radio system . . . in other words, "you name it," and they'll play it." This program comes on via the earphones every day from 1:30 to 2:00 p. m. It's YOUR program, so make the most of it. Phone, write, send or take your requests to the Special Service Office.

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The "Brooke General Hospital Revue" radio show will be heard over WOAI every Friday evening at 9:45 o'clock. If you're interested in participating in this show, give the Special Service office a ring. Use your talent or your overseas experiences to aid the Special Service Office to keep up the good standard set by this show on its initial presentation Friday, November 10th.

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We're looking forward to another USO Unit to be presented at Brooke the 25th

and 26th of November. This "Swingtime Follies" promises to be top-notch entertainment . . . don't miss it!

This seems to "fill the bill" for this issue . . . So Long!

"Benny."

## NOTICE TO BROOKE'S MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL:

A special appeal is made to all military and civilian personnel of Brooke General Hospital to buy Red Cross Tuberculosis Christmas Seals. There are 100 seals to a sheet and the price is \$1.00. If you prefer to purchase less, seals are 1c each.

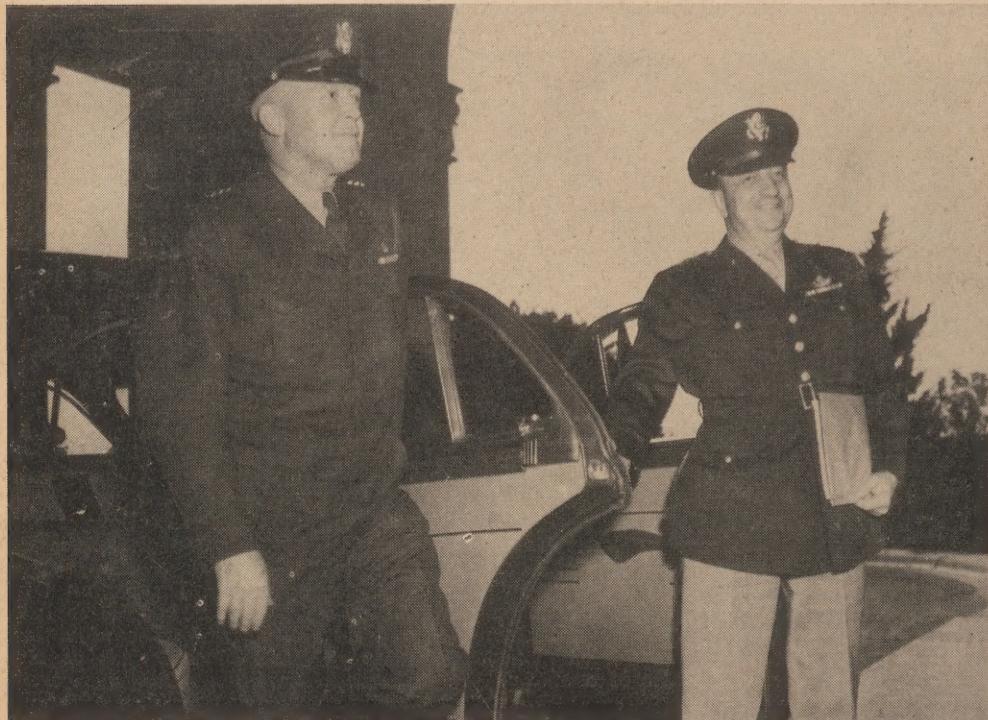
The following civilians, co-workers of Brooke, have been designated as Solicitors for the sale of Red Cross Tuberculosis Christmas Seals at this hospital: Margaret Greathouse, Adjutant Section; Mrs. Jessie W. Petty, Officers' Pay Voucher Section; Mrs. Mary Albaugh, Executive Office, Annex II; Mrs. Olga Zander, Employee Relations Counsellor; Gladys Anderson, Civilian Personnel Office; Ila Mae Anderson, Civilian Personnel Office; Edna Trojnak, Patients' Personnel & CDD Section; Mrs. Ima O. Marshall, Post Personnel Office; Helen McCoy, Public Relations Section; Virginia Ramos, Receiving and Disposition Office; Mrs. Chrissie Keene, Service School; Mrs. Marie Ebest, Registrars' Office; Mr. George Wittman, 201 File Room; Beulah Heath, Laboratory; Lorraine Kitchen, Executive Office, "old" hospital; Gladys Lichnovsky, Dental Clinic, "new" hospital; Betty Gwinn, EENT Clinic, "new" hospital; Mrs. Edith White, Surgical Service; Mrs. Maurine Bowers, Medical Service; Frances Papalaczky, Transportation Office; Mrs. Virginia Albright, Mess Office; Mrs. Elizabeth Allensworth, Medical Supply Office; Mrs. Helen Fox, Nurses' Quarters; Mrs. Maxine Halm, X-ray Service; Bonnie Forrest, NP Section, "old" hospital; and Mr. Clayne Crousen, Annex I.

Soliciting for the Medical Detachment is Sgt. Srubar, NCO in Charge of Wards, "new" hospital.

## MORALE SERVICES NOW KNOWN AS INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION

To keep the American soldier informed —whether he's within the continental limits of the United States or overseas—is the job of the newly named Information and Education Division, formerly known as Morale Services. A directive from Eighth Service Command Headquarters, Dallas, announces the change in division name, now general throughout the service commands.

## Distinguished Visitors to Brooke



General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the United States Army Air Forces, left, as he arrived at Brooke General Hospital, to present the Legion of Merit award to Major General Uzal G. Ent, Commanding General of the Second Air Force, patient at Brooke Hospital. Right, Brigadier General Walter H. Kraus, Commanding General of the AAF Central Flying Training Command at Randolph Field, who accompanied General Arnold to the hospital. The presentation was made on October 28th.



Brigadier General James J. Baylis, Commanding General of the Medical Section, Army Service Forces Training Center, Fort Lewis, Washington, visited Brooke General Hospital on October 31st. He is being greeted by Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, Commanding General, Brooke General Hospital.

